NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1896.—COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### LAUNCHING A BATTLE-SHIP

THE IOWA SLIDES OFF THE WAYS AT THE CRAMPS' YARD.

NAMED BY THE DAUGHTER OF GOVERNOR DRAKE-SECRETARY HERBERT AND MANY OTHER WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE PRESENT -DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT FIGHTING MACHINE.

Philadelphia, March 28.-Amid a deafening din of whistles and the cheers of the crowds assembled to watch the launching, the great sea-going battle-ship Iowa slid smoothly and gently from the ways of the Cramps' shippard at 1:14 o'clock this afternoon, and floated out on the Delaware. The vessel was named by Miss Mary Lord Drake, daughter of the Governor of Iowa, and the launching was witnessed by a large party from the Hawkeye State, headed by Governor Drake. Secretary Herbert, of the Navy; the Iowa Congressmen, delegates, the members of the House of Representatives Naval Committee, several members of the Senate Naval Committee and the heads of the principal naval bureaus were also present. The yard was opened to the public, and thousands of people witnessed the launching from various points of vantage. The weather was delightfully bright and warm.

The Iowans were driven from their hotel to the shipyard, and were early on hand. They were met by Charles N. and Henry W. Cramp, president and treasurer of the company. The Governor and Miss Drake and Miss Carpenter were escorted to a small inclosed space directly beneath the bows of the ship. Many of the visitors had never seen the huge hull of a heavy vessel out of the water. They gazed in wonder at the towering sides of the red and white painted hull, which rose many feet in the air above their heads, and could hardly realize that this mass of dead weight iron and steel would become in time a floating fortress, bearing on its decks the heaviest of guns and thousands of tons of armor and machinery. The evolution of the hull before them into a modern battleship was illustrated to them by the battle-ship Massachusetts, which was lying at the dock adjoining the launching ways, and, so far as outward appearances go, ready to hold the seas against an enemy

### ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY HERBERT.

After escorting the Iowans to the platform, Charles Cramp returned to the railroad siding running along the yard, and in a few minutes a special train bearing the party from Washington steamed up. In all, about five hundred people came from Washington. Secretary Herbert and his party were taken to the platform, and the Secretary and the members of the two Naval Committees were seated close to Miss Drake.

When Miss Drake arrived at the yard Henry Cramp presented a bunch of beautiful roses to her, but up to this time he had borne a pastsboard box beneath his arm. To all the old launch-goers present this box was an evidence that something more sparkling than Iowa water would baptize the vessel. Presently Mr. Cramp opened the box and brought forth a pint bottle of champagne and presented it to Miss Drake. The bottle was incased in a gold netting, and from the neck depended a long streamer of ribbon, on which was painted, in gold, "Cramps' Shipyard, March 28, 1895." On the other side of the ribbon, in similar letters, was painted, "Launch of the United States Battle-ship Iowa." On one side of the bottle was a silk label, on which there was a beautifully painted picture of the lowa as she will appear when completed It was with this bottle of champagne that Miss brake named the vessel, and she subsequently bore away with her its shattered fragments as a

### MISS DRAKE NAMES THE VESSEL.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock the hurlyturly of sounds which had been arising from neath the keel of the vessel ceased. Then a period of comparative silence and anticipation followed. Henry Cramp, as he has done on many similar occasions, gave his last admonitions to Miss Drake as to the best means of shattering the bottle on the ship. Then the sound of a saw cutting through wood came up from near the ground, and soon the "sho piece" was cut through and the big hull started down toward the river. As it began to move Miss Drake swung the bottle by its streamers, and, as the glass crashed against the keel moving above her head and the champagne bespat-tered the side she exclaimed: "I christen the

The hull slipped into the river, and as it The hull slipped into the river, and as it floated on an even keel the big siren whistle of the Massachusetts was turned loose and made a din that was exceedingly effective, but still more trying to the eardrums of every one near. Tugs screeched and whistled, people cheered and those on the launching stand congratulated each other on the success of the affair. The men on board the lowa let go two bow anchors when the momentum she had received in the passage down the ways had died away, and brought her up head down the stream.

After the launch a luncheon was served in the mould loft of the yard, at which a poem, by Major S. H. M. Byers, of lowa, entitled "The Launching of the lowa," was presented to the Cramps.

of the lowa," was presented the launching.
There was no speech-making, as the crowd was
to great that all formalities had to be abandoned After the luncheon the Washington party re turned to the Capital.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP.

The construction of the Iowa was authorized by Congress in July, 1892. The vessel was designated as "a seagoing battle-ship." Such a vessel as the act authorized was to some extent a new departure in the programme of naval reconstruction, as the ships of the Indiana class previously authorized had been designated as "coast-line battle-ships. While the Indiana class of ships represents the most advanced type of a purely fighting vessel, the design of the Iowa embodies not only the ability of the ship to give and take hard blows, but also the steaming capacity and power of a cruiser to keep on the sea. While the lowa is larger than the Indiana, her armor and armament will both be lighter than those of the latter vessel. Despite this, when completed the Iowa will be the most formidable fighting machine affoat, from her allround capacity as an effective ship of war. After the authorization of the building of the ship the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department prepared the plans and specifications of the vessel and the contract for her construction was awarded to the Cramp Company on February II, 1893, and until she was launched to-day she was known

officially as "Seagoing Battleship No. 1." The dimensions of the ship are as follows: Length on the load water-line, 360 feet; extreme breadth, 72 feet 2½ inches; moulded depth, 39 feet 4% inches; mear draught, 24 feet; displacement on normal draught, 11,300 tons, and with full coal supply about 12,200. The motive power of the Iowa consists of two vertical inverted three-cylinder triple-expansion engines, actu ating twin screws, to develop 11,000 collective indicated horse-power at 112 revolutions of the acrews. The guaranteed speed is sixteen knots under the usual four-hour trial conditions, with a premium of \$50,000 for each quarter knot excess of speed above the

contract guarantee. The armor protection of the ship consists of The armor protection of the ship consists of a water-line belt of Harveyized nickel steel, fourteen inches thick, on twelve linches of wood backing, extending over a length of 195 feet amidships, and seven feet four inches wide, tapering below the water-line to six inches thick at the lower edge. The ends of this belt are joined by athwartship belts of twelve-inch Harveyized nickel steel, worked diagonally from each side to a segment of a circle in the centre, corresponding with the radius of the superimposed redoubts of barbettes. Forward and aft of the diagonal belts submerged protective decks extend to the ends, two and three-quarter inches thick on the flat. At each end of the armored citadel thus formed rises a circular barbette of inteen-inch Harveyized armor, the after barbettes being eight feet nine inches high and the forward one sixteen feet high. These barbettes support the main revolvst nine inches high and the forward one sixten-st high. These barbettes support the main revolv-st high. These barbettes support the main revolv-f turnets and protect the turning and loading gear. In turnets are armored with fourteen-inch-ates, and have an inside height of ten feet six ches, from the tops of the gun supports to the nder side of the covering plates.

Above the water-line belts is worked for 100 feet

of the length amidships a casemate of four-inch armor, with diagonal ends joining the main bar-bettes on either side and forming an upper citadel, from each of the four corners of which rises a bar-bette of eight-inch armor, surmounted by a revolv-ing turret five and one-half inches thick. The ar-mored coming-tower is seven and one-half inches thick, ei-ht feet inside diameter and seven feet four inches high in the clear.

#### THE BATTERY.

The main battery of the lowa consists of four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs in the two main turrets; eight eight-inch breechleading rifles, mounted in pairs in the four turrets at the corners of the casemate; six four-inch breechloading rifles, mounted in sponsons or with shields, and twenty-two rapid-fire and machine-guns. The axis of the forward pair of twelve-inch and all of ofter pair of twelve-inch guns eighteen feet above the load water-line, so that with the stability due o her great beam she can fight her whole battery many weather. the eight-inch guns is twenty-six feet, and of the

the load water-line, so that with the stability due to her great beam she can fight her whole battery in any weather.

The lowa is twelve feet longer and three feet wider than the Indiana, is on the same draught (twenty-four feet) and will displace 900 tons more. The arrangements below the main deck will be similar, but above it the superstructure is carried clear forward to the bow, forming a formidable deck, ninety-three feet long, which will add about 50 per cent to her berthing space, as compared with the Indiana. The superstructure itself, aft of the bridge, will have a said and bridge deck, and the main deck abaft the superstructure is clear, as in other battle-ships. The lowa will have a torpelotube at bow and aftern and two midships on each side. The armor belt of the vessel, designed to protect the hull at water-line, is fourteen inches in thickness and seven feet six inches deep, and has a heavy backing of ceilulose arranged in compartments. Over the machinery and magazines will curve a protective deck of sufficient thickness to deflect any missile which is likely to penetrate the hull. The four-inch guns will be protected by four-inch shelds. Seven-inch thick tubes of steel will inclose the telegraph and speaking tubes.

The military mast of the lowa will have three fighting tops. The ship will have a narrow bridge deck amidships, which will widen out at the forward and after ends. It will be eleven and a half feet above the upper bridge deck, which will stand four and a half feet above the level of the bridge deck. The pilot-house will rest on the upper bridge deck, which will stand four and a half feet above the level of the bridge deck or forecastle. The lowa will have a coal capacity of 3,000 tons and a cruising radius of about 16,000 knots at the economical speed. Her full warcomplement will be 12 officers, seamen and marines, and at deep load draught her coal capacity is sufficient for about 10,000 miles steaming at the most economical cruising speed. The contract price of the ship is \$3,00,000

BIG AWARD ON A DEFAULTED CONTRACT.

A VERDICT FOR \$283,750 IN THE DETROIT ELEC-TRICAL WORKS CASE.

Detroit, March 28.-Two years ago the Detro Electrical Works, of which Hugh McMillan was president, became financially embarrassed, and a dreular was sent out to the stockholders, .many of whom lived in the East, saying that there were only two courses open to them, to submit to fore closure of a mortgage for \$185,000 held by Mr. Mc Millan, or subscribe more capital. The stockholder, were unable to supply the necessary funds, and the works were sold under foreclosure, Mr. Mc-Millan bidding them in for the amount of his claim, Mr. McMillan then entered into a contract with William A. Boland, of Boston, and Frank A. Bar-nabee, of Providence, to recapitalize the company and enter into a partnership. By the terms of th and enter into a partnership. By the terms of the contract, on the reorganization of the company if. McMillan was to receive \$200,000 in preferred took to cover his \$185,000 interest in the defunct oncern, and was also to receive \$35,000 in common stock, which he was to hold in trust for the distockholders. After making the contract, the distockholders is investigated the affairs of the impany, and, finding them unsatisfactory, consider to stay out.

cluded to stay out.

Mr. McMillan assigned his interest to Louis Warfield, secretary of the company, and William A.
Jackson, who brought suit against Boland and
Barnabee for breach of contract. The suit was
ended in the Wayne Circuit Court this morning,
and the jury awarded the plaintiffs a verdict for
\$283,759. The case will be appealed.

# A MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

MRS. RECH HAD \$60,000 IN TRUST WITH SHE WILLED TO HER CHILD-HER HUSBAND SOLE TRUSTEE

May's Landing, N. J., March 28.—The autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Bertha Rech, which was found buried under a fallen tree yesterday at Estelville, was completed to-day, and it shows that death was caused by strangulation. Prosecutor Perry, who arrived here to-day, is making every effort to arrest the husband, John Rech, who is accused of the murder, and the police of all the nearby cities have been informed. motive for the deed is fully established by the fact that Mrs. Rech had made a will in which she be-queathed all of her possessions to their child, making her husband trustee, and also giving to the latter a full power of attorney to enable him to control th

Mrs. Rech was the daughter of Professor Weaver, a wealthy physician of Philadelphia. When she was in her teens her mother died, and when her father in her teens her mother died, and when her father remarried the giri left home. Soon after this she met Rech and became infatuated with him. Professor Weaver objected to the girl's associations with Rech and used every means to stop the courtship. She married him, however. The father died, leaving an estate valued at half a million dollars, and he cut off his daughter in the will. The daughter employed counsel, and proceedings were started to contest the will, but a compromise was effected, and a sum, in trust, was settled upon the girl. This was done, it is said, to prevent her husband from getting control of the money. It is reported that \$80,000 of Mrs Rech's portion of her father's estate would in a few months revert to her unconditionally.

## ONLY \$70,000,000 THIS TIME.

Portland, Ore., March 28 .- A. H. Lohmire, a black smith of this city, is one of the lucky heirs to the Daniel Pegg estate of Philadelphia. Mr. Lohmire has just been discovered by the lawyers who are engaged in working up the case. There are five heirs, and, should the courts decree in their favor, there is a \$70,000,000 estate to be divided up. It consists of thirty-four acres of valuable land in heart of Philadelphia. This land was owned by Pegg in early days. In 1783 Pegg leased it for a term of ninety-nine years. The rents have not been paid for over forty years. The other heirs are confident that their claim is valid.

A FOOTPAD BROUGHT DOWN BY A SHOT Chicago, March 28.-Michael Healy, a highwayman was shot and seriously wounded by a policeman last night while trying to escape arrest. At Fifteenth and South Clark sts., William Britton, a clerk for Siegel & Cooper, was held up and robbed. The young man followed his assailants, and severa young man followed his assailants, and several blocks away found a policeman, who arrested the robbets. They turned out to be John King and Michael Healy, both well known to the police. King drew a revolver and fired at the officer, but witn-out effect. Healy started to run, but was brought down by a bullet from Officer Patzeck, who made the arrests. Healy is now in the County Hospital in a serious condition, and King is in the police

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

San Francisco, March 28.—About 8 o'clock this morning Philip Raner, a negro cook, cut the throat of a fourteen-year-old girl named Mayers, the daughter of respectable people, and then cut the own throat, dying instantly. The girl died a few hours later. Raner, some time ago, robbed a saloo owned by the girl's father, and served three months imprisonment for the crime.

Columbus, Ohio, March 23.—A "Press" dispatch from Canton says the body of John Arney, a farmer, aged fifty-three, who had been missing since Saturday, has been found in the woods in Sugar Creek Township, near his home. The left eye is missing and it seems to have been taken out by a pistor shot. When last seen Arney was on his way to adjust a difficulty with some relatives. It is suspected that he was murdered.

Spring Valley, Minn., March 28.—The home Jacob Ruhl was burned at midnight. John, a for teen-year-old son, and Charles Osberin, a fashand, were burned to death. Mrs. Ruhl was so burned she may die, and another son was bachurt in getting through a window which there we no time to raise. Lightning caused the fire.

waterbury, Conn., March 28.—Sophia Laubin, aged thirty-three, was burned to death in a fire at Thomaston yesterday afternoon. She lived with her mother half a mile above the rolling mill. The firemen extinguished the fire after the house was partially burned, and they then found her partly consumed body lying on the floor of the sitting-room. No one knows why she did not escape, and she was not supposed to be in the building. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but one theory is that the woman started it. Coroner Smith gave a verdict of accidental death.

Geneva N. V. March 28.—The Bidden March

accidental death.

Geneva, N. Y., March 28.—The Ridley Hotel, a frame structure, situated in Sherrill-et., near the Lehigh Valley station, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning. Thomas Danton, a fireman on the Lehigh Valley, was burned to death. The trunk of his body was found in the ruins at 4 o'clock. An engineer named Spangier and a brakeman named Corseline were badly burned about the hands and face, and Corgeline died this afternoon. E. C. Young, a sole agent for Goole Bros., barely escaped with his life. Four hundred dollars in money was burned in Corseline's trunk.

#### THE DEFICIT GROWING.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR MARCH EX-TREMELY DISAPPOINTING.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR IT IS LIKELY

TO BE \$10,000,000 MORE THAN CAR-

LISLE'S ESTIMATE. Washington, March 28.-With two days of March left, the Government receipts for the month have reached only \$24,000,000. They are not likely to exceed \$26,000,000 for the entire The low receipts have been extremely disappointing to Treasury officials, who have been trying to persuade themselves that business, which is reflected in Government receipts, was materially improving.

The deficit for the fiscal year to date is \$18,-000,000. In April heavy interest payments fall due, and with the present ractio of receipts the deficit at the end of the fiscal year may approximate \$27,000.000. Secretary Carlisle's estimate was \$17,000,000.

#### SUICIDE AFTER GIVING UP HIS PLACE.

GABLER RELINQUISHED HIS EMPLOYMENT BE-CAUSE HIS FELLOWS TWITTED HIM AND THEN BECAME DESPONDENT.

August Gabler, forty-eight years old, of No. 845 East Jersey-st., Elizabeth, N. J., committed suicide yesterday afternoon by she ting himself in the end in a room in the rear of Tr odore Kerkamin's carpenter shop, in the basement of No. 389 Eighth The dead man was a baker and had a prosperous business in Goerck-st. some years ago He bought a house in Elizabeth and moved there. He continued the bakery business in Elizabeth, but was not successful and could not raise sufficient money to meet payments on the mortgage that was on the property.

weeks ago he got employment in Hoe's printing press factory in Grand-st. The other employes twitted him about changing from a baker to a laborer in a machine shop. Their joking affected him greatly, and he grew discouraged. He stayed temporarily with Kerkamin, who was an old friend. His wife and their children are still in Elizabeth. When he used to get paid on Mondays he would give his wages to Kerkamin, who would keep the oney for him until Saturday afternoons, when he used to go to Elizabeth and remain with his family

Last Thursday he got so tired of being twitted by his fellow-workmen that he became excited and gave up his place. He remained around Kerkamin's shop yesterday until 1 o'c'ock in the after en he went into the rear room, remarking that he was going to sleep. Two hours later Kerkamir he was going to sleep. Two hours later Kerkamin wanted Gabler to look after the shop for awhile, so he sent his four-year-old grandshild into the rear room. The child came back and said that Gabler was so sound asleep that he could not be aroused. Kerkamin went into the room himself, and found Gabler lying on a Jounge with blood coming from his mouth and nostris. The carpenter thought that his friend had been selzed with a hemorrhage, so he ran out and summoned an ambulance. When one arrived from Bellevue Hospital the surgeon discovered that Gabler had shot himself in the right temple and had been dead for more than an hour. Kerkamin then remembered that shortly after Gabler had gone into the rear room he heard a sound like the creek of a pistol, but thought it was a stone thrown against a window that made the noise.

### HE TRIED TO KILL HIS FATHER.

Winston, N. C., March 28.-Dr. J. W. Ring, & in a prescription which was given to the the State's leading physicians, who was summoned to Elkin to attend Dr. Ring and his family, says that an overlose of the poison was the only thing that saved their lives. The son's excuse for his action was that he wanted to kill his father because he did not allow such privileges to him as he thought he deserved. To prevent his arrest the father gave money to his son and sent him to the West.

# A SYNAGOGUE ROBBER CAUGHT.

HE WAS OFERING HIS PLUNDER TO A PAWN-BROKEN WHEN DETECTIVES

## NABBED HIM.

Detectives Stevens and Rink were walking up Third-ave, last night, when they saw a shabbliy dressed man carrying a large bundle go into a pawnbroker's shop at No. 209 Third-ave. They folowed him and saw him offer for pledge a silk and gold embroidered canopy, that had evidently been stolen from some synagogue. The man asked a

The detectives called the pawnbroker aside The detectives called the pawnbroker aside and asked him what it was. The pawnbroker said he believed it was a "marriage canopy" and that it was worth from 500 to \$1,00. The detectives arrested the man and took him to the East Twenty-secondst, station, where he gave his name as John Hogan, thirty years old, of No. 238 East Eighty-fourth-st. The police are investigating the case.

# THE PORT JERVIS POISONING.

PROCEEDINGS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF THE SUSPECTED WOMAN.

Port Jervis, N. Y., March 28.-The latest develop ment in the poisoning case of Jacob Snyder and his wife is the proceedings set on foot by Wilton Benet, counsel for Mrs. Martha Whittaker, their daugh ter, who is under suspicion of having administered the poison, to procure her release from police su eillance and confinement. Since Wednesday afternoon Martha has been closely guarded by police nen, one during the day and one during the night. On Thursday afternoon she was removed to the "strong room" of the hospital of Drs. Cuddeback and Swartwout, where the surveillance has coninued. Unless the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Snyder shall reveal unexpected things, it is doubtful if sufficient evidence will be forthcoming Corones's inquest, which will be held next Monday, to warrant the detention of the woman. Her coun sel will move for a writ of habeas corpus on Monda) unless she is set at liberty by that time. Mr. Ben net had a long interview with his client this afterncon. He said afterward:

"Mrs. Whittaker strongly asserts her innocence and feels aggrieved at the suspicion to which she is subjected. She says that she has been directly is subjected. She says that she has been directly accused by her relatives of the commission of the crime, that she has been brutally treated by them and deprived of proper nourishment, which has caused her prostrated condition. She tells that while her parents were dying her relatives were wrangling over the possession of the personal property of her parents like Jackais, in the presence of the dying victims. Martha, states that she enjoyed the most pleasant relations with her parents. She strenuously denies having had any knowledge of rait poison being in the house and says she has been the victim of slander."

Mrs. Whittaker was removed from the strong room of the hospital to a more cheerful room this afternoon.

#### CRIMES OF A YEAR IN THIS STATE. Albany, March 28.- The annual report of the Secre

State as to the criminal statistics of the State for 1895 shows a considerable increase crime. There were 71,491 convictions in the State last year, against 68,145 in 1894, an increase of 3,345 in one year. Of this number 67,023 convictions were in Courts of Special Sessions and 4,468 in courts of record. The increase in the former courts is 1,867, and in the latter 1,528. In the Courts of Special and in the latter 1,525. In the Courts of Specials 69,414 men and 5,594 women were convicted. The classification of the convictions in the courts of record is as follows: For crimes against the person, 1,966; increase, 543. Against property, with violence, 876; increase, 42. Against property, 1,913; increase, 688. Against the currency laws, 99; increase, 2. Offences not under the foregoing classification, 611; increase.

A RICH MAN POISONED IN OKLAHOMA. Perry, Okla., March 28.-Captain W. H. Williams, Ithy ex-Kansan, died suddenly here yester day, and the physicians who attended him say that he was doubtless poisoned. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the crime. Captain Will-iams went to Kansas from Kentucky several years ago, and was one of the Kansas Jayhawkers, a semi-guerilla regiment, during the war.

### STILL HELD IN ABEYANCE.

THE POLICE WAITING FOR THE CORPORA-TION COUNSEL'S OPINION.

UP TO DATE THE DEFICIENCY IS \$18,000,000, AND THEY WILL NOT ENFORCE THE RAINES LAW TILL MR SCOTT IS HEARD FROM-PASSING

> OF THE FREE LUNCH. The police did not begin the enforcement of the Raines law in this city yesterday, because Chief Conlin had not received advice from the Corporation Counsel. All the inspectors and precinct commanders were called to Headquarters again to receive copies of the new law and instructions to read all the provisions carefully. Chief Conlin inquired if any of them had got the impression that they were to go ahead and enforce the law without further orders, and they said they had not thought of such a thing as

they might expect when the law was enforced. "I expect to receive the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on Monday," Chief Conlin said, "and then we shall know when the provisions of the new law go into effect. Many saloonkeepers will have to make alterations so that the whole interior of their places will be exposed to view from the outside during prohibited hours. It is only fair that they should have proper and ample notice to comply with these require-

moving without instructions. Some of the cap-

tains said they had told liquor-dealers what

#### ments. President Roosevelt made the following state-

"There appears to be some misapprehension. Our object is to warn everybody so that they may understand about the law and make preparations to obey it. We have asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on several points in the law, and notably as to what provisions take effect at When we receive this opinion, we shall be obliged to act upon it, and so we wish to give all warning possible in advance. We shall do everything in our power to prevent the change being made in a harsh or unreasonable manner and shall give all reasonable time, all the time that we legitimately can, for any individual or association to comply with the provisions of the new law, and shall proceed with great caution and with scrupulous care for the rights of all parties concerned, but when reasonable time has een given it must be understood that, so far as the powers of the police go, the law will be er forced, exactly as other laws are enforced. whether against saloons or clubs."

Chief Clerk Kipp had a conference with Chief Conlin about drawing up the form of a blank to be used by the police in reporting violations of the new law to the District-Attorney's office. Under the Raines law any violation of the provision of the act must be immediately brought to the attention of the District-Attorney. The police will have regular blanks for that purpose.

Hereafter, if the scenes in the cafes and barrooms of the city are to be taken as evidence from appearance yesterday, a free lunch and a glass of beer will no longer go hand in hand. There is a wall heard on all sides. The saloon keeper says that it hurts his business and the patron misses his lunch. All over the town yesterday there was a scarcity of lunch. Some f the saloonkeepers held out and served lunch DR. RING'S SON THOUGHT HE DESERVED GREAT. This was particularly noticeable uptown, but e majority closed down, and if a patron got a lunch with his drink he paid for it. The sale of winston, N. C. March Ex-Dr. J. W. Ring, a limit with a drink ought to prove a bonanza to practising physician and druggist, and one of the food with a drink ought to prove a bonanza to leading citizens of E sin, Surrey County will severa the for the large for. What he formerly gave there of his family, have been critically in any several days. It was announced to-day that their clares that many of his patrons wanted just a library was called to a stempt of the several days. libess was caused by an attempt of the doctors bite of something nourishing and were a trifle sixteen-year-old son to poison his father by putting thirsty. hey would come in and get a drink, and then take a bite of lunch. Now they will

> for everything served. In the first place, a sandwich served for five cents was better than one would ordinarily get in a restaurant for 10 cents. Two facetious patrons entered the place in the afternoon and one saw the signe all over in the afternoon and one saw the signs all over the erstwhile free-lunch counter. They read, "Sandwiches, Five Cents," "Clam Bouillon, Five Cents," and so on. One of the patrons said, "Oh! That is all a biuff. They are not charging anything." The other walked up and made an attack on the luncheon offered. He had consumed two sandwiches and a cup of bouillon when the attendant handed him a check for 15 cents. That settled the controversy about the sincerity of the signs.
>
> The uptown hotels always try to obey the law to the letter, and, while there was a concerted

The uptown hotels always try to obey the law to the letter, and, while there was a concerted protest against the law, the management determined to obey it. Therefore the free-lunch counters in the hotel cafes were not in operation yesterday. The Broadway stroller and the frequenter of the cafes found this out. There is no class of men in the world who adapt themselves to circumstances more quickly than these men, and after the first few comments not a ripple of protest was heard. The hotel men declare that it will burt their business and that they will fight

and after the first rew comments not a tapprotest was heard. The hotel men declare that
it will hurt their business and that they will fight
the law to a finish, but now they will obey it.

To the small restaurant keeper, and especially
the manager of a small table d'hôte who is in
the habit of serving a dinner with wine for 50
or 75 cents, the stroke falls the hardest. The
profits of serving a meal like this are meagre indeed, and the increased price of license practiprofits of serving a meal like this are meagre in-deed, and the increased price of license practi-cally wipes these dealers out. Yesterday they were too dazed over the proposition to make much comment. There are many of this kind of res-taurants uptown and around Bleecker-st. The proprietors contend that they are not serving regular drinks; that they do not cater to any trade but that of those who drink a bottle of claret with a meal. They do not believe that the law covers them, and they intend to fight it. overs them, and they intend to fight it.

#### TO CLOSE OR NOT TO CLOSE. DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE RAINES LAW IN MANY CITIES.

Buffalo, March 28.-Mayor Jewett gives it as his pinion that the Raines law will not affect Buffalo Hoonkeepers unt'l April 30, so the Excise Commis ioners will take no cognizance of it until that tin Police Department is in grave doubt on som provisions of the bill with reference to Sunday closing, and the officials are seeking advice from the Law Department. The police are ready to act, but 'aptain Hull says he will make no move until he knows what the law means and all about it. Police Commissioner Rupp says it may be necessary to get an opinion from the Attorney-General on some features of the bill which seem ambiguous. When their proper course appears clear the Commissioners will tell the saloonkeepers to close up on Sunday, but that may not be for several weeks yet. in the mean time the prospects are for "wet" Sun-

Binghamton, March 28.—The Sunday provisions of the Raines Liquor Tax law will not affect the sit-uation in Binghamton, Sunday closing, as a local ordinance, always having been rigidly enforced. Rochester, March 28.-Rochester will not attempt

to enforce the Raines law to-morrow, and the old order of things will continue. Kingston, March 28.—There will be no attemp

ere to close the saloons on Sunday until a State Exclus Commissioner has been appointed. All of the free-lunch counters have been kept up, aithough the County Treasurer has warned several liquor dealers that the law is now in force. Troy, March 28.-Superintendent of Police Willard

says his understanding is that the old Excise law is still in effect and will continue so until June 30. He will not enforce the Raines law to-morrow. Utica, March 28.-It has been decided to enforce the Raines law here to-morrow, and Chief of Police

Dagwell has given notice to that effect.

the police to comply with the Sunday-closing pro-vision of the Raines law to-morrow. He says: "We must assume that the law is all right until the urts have decided differently." Hudson, March 28.-The Chief of Police has not yet received any orders from the Police Commissioners in reference to enforcing the provisions of the Raines

Albany, March 28.-Mayor Thacher will instruct

### RUSSIA TO ADOPT GOLD.

A REPORT THAT THE EMPIRE'S CURRENCY

SYSTEM WILL SOON BE CHANGED. London, March 28 .- "The Times" publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the belief is strong there that metallic currency will come into use in Russia, though no official announcement has been made of such a probability. The reform of the currency proposed provides for the coinage of new gold pieces corresponding exactly in value to the existing paper ruble. The State Bank will cease issuing paper on the account of the Exchequer, the being put on a similar basis to that of the Banks of England and France. The existing paper will be withdrawn in exchange for the new gold rubles. The silver ruble will be received by Exchequer to any amount except in payment of customs duties, but it will be compulsory between persons only up to the amount of 50 rubles.

1886. Its mint is the silver ruble of 100 kopecks The silver ruble has a nominal value of \$0.748 at the United States coinage rate, or an actual valuat market rates of about 45 cents. Paper is, howat market rates of about 45 cents. Paper is, however, the actual medium of exchange in Russia at
the present time, and is ful legal tender, specie
payments having been suspended since 1855. The
note issues amount to 979,000,000 rubles, against
which a large metalile reserve has been accumulated, amounting at the end of 1894 to 375,000,000
rubles gold and 4,000,000 rubles sliver. Nearly the
entire product of Russia's gold mines has been retained for this reserve in recent years. In addition
to this gold reserve, the Bank of Russia holds in its
issue department about 568,000,000 rubles in Government obligations.

### GUARDING AGAINST A WILL CONTEST.

MRS. JOURNEAY HAD HERSELF EXAMINED BY FIVE EXPERTS IN LUNACY.

A contest of the will of Mrs. Abigail Journeay, of Henderson Journeay, of Westfield, Staten Island, was begun yesterday before the Acting Surrogate, George M. Pinney, jr., in New-Brighton. The contestant is Mrs. John W. Englebrecht, a ughter of Mrs. Journeay, whose attorney is C. D. Van Name. The defendants are Susan Ann Sprague, another daughter, who is the wife of Edward Sprague, and their children, Elsa Sprague and Dr. David Sprague, who are represented by George

The estates of various members of the Journeay family have been in litigation for years. Mrs. Journeay died about two months ago at the age of eighty-three years, leaving her property to Mrs. Sprague and the latter's children. Mrs. Englebrecht was cut off with \$100.

The testimony yesterday showed that Mrs. Jour-neay made a will in January, 1892, and in April of the same year made a codicil, at which time she the same year made a codicil, at which time she caused herself to be examined by Dr. Matthew D. Field, city examiner in lunacy; Dr. Stuart Douglas, resident physician at Bollevue Hospital, and Dr. Frank H. Ingram. All of these physicians were made witnesses to the will and swore to the mental soundness of Mrs. Journeay. By a strange coincidence, all of them died, and Mrs. Journeay in September of last year had herself re-examined by Dr. William E. Doid, of B.comingiale Asylum, and Dr. Emmet C. Dent, medical superintendent on Ward's Island, who were made witnesses and also swore to her sanity. These physicians gave testimony to that effect yesterday, and were the only witnesses examined.

swore to her santy. These physicians gave to-mony to that effect yesterday, and were the only witnesses examined.

The case will be continued on Wednesday. A con-test over the estate of Henderson Journeay has been going on for some years.

### A WASTE OF TIME TO HAVE HIM SERVE.

OPINION OF ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS ON HIS QUALITIES AS A JURYMAN.

Alexander S. Williams, the former police in spector, was surprised the other day when he re ived a notice that he had been summoned for jury duty in one of the courts. He went to the office of the Commissioner of Jurors to make a protest.

"What do you want to call me for," he asked.
"That's all right, dr. Williams," said a subor-"That's all right, ar. Winning, and dinate, to whom the notice had been handed. "Retired firemen are exempt from jury duty, but retired policemen are not exempt."
"Yes, I know! But what would be the use of having me in a panel? Don't you know that there isn't a lawyer in the city who would allow me to sit as a juryman in a case in which he was interested? It would be waste of time to have me

## M. BERTHELOT RESIGNS.

THE PORTFOLIO OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FALLS TO M. BOURGEOIS, THE PREMIER.

Paris, March 28.-M. Berthelot, Minister of Forign Affairs, has resigned. M. Bourgeois, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, has been ap pointed Minister of 'oreign Affairs, and M. Doumer, Minister of Finances, has assumed charge of the Ministry of the Interior ad interim.

The "Journal des Débats" asserts that M. Berthe lot resigned his portfolio because he felt that the policy of his colleagues in the Ministry was contrary to the public welfare.

The "Liberte" considers M. Berthelot's resignation a prejude to the downfall of the Ministry.

tion a pricude to the downfall of the Ministry.

The "Figaro" and several other journals accuse the retiring Minister of having allowed himself to become the dupe of Lord Salisbury in the carrying out of the latter's Egyptian policy, his action resolution in the restoration of the Dreibund at the moment when it was likely to be broken up.

M. Berthelot's friends say that ill-health was the sole reason for his resignation.

The "Paris" says there was a lively discussion at the Cabinet council to-day in regard to Egypt. It adds that telegrams of great gravity were received. Prime Minister Hourgeois reproached M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his conduct of his office, whereupon the latter resigned.

The "Solr" says that Frime Minister Bourgeois, M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, held a lengthy conference this evening. It is said that important measures were taken to prepare the French fleet for any emergency that might arise.

Instead of ill-health M. Berthelot's friends night have said more correctly that mental fatigue brought on by a kind of labor to which he was not accustomed had caused his resignation. It will b remembered that on the accession of the Bourgeois Ministry, which was the first Radical Cabinet the Prench Republic had ever had, it proved exceedingly difficult to procure a Minister of Foreign Affairs. French diplomacy has always been handled by hommes de la carrière," that is, by professiona diplomatists, who have begun by being mere clerks the Foreign Office of the Qual d'Orsay, and who have been promoted attaches, secretaries of embassies and consuls. These persons usually beonged to the wealthy and aristocratic classes Prance; and those in the diplomatic career belong-ing to the plebian class or to political circles ape the haughty manners of their aristocratic colleagues and the latters' disdain toward a popular an especially a Radical Republican government. There-fore, M. Bourgeois had a good deal of trouble to

especially a Radical Republican government. Therefore, M. Bourgeois had a good dea; of trouble to secure a Minister of Foreign Affairs to enter his Cabinet.

His offers were declined by three or four ambassadors who affected not to share the radical ideas of the new Ministry. Moreover, they did not believe that it would last long and pay them the salaries which they did not disdain to receive from a Republican Government so foolish as to retain in their fat offices professional diplomatists imbued with the monarchical and imperialist traditions of the Quait d'Orsay.

M. Bourgeois finally thought it better to emancipate the Government from the tutelage of the bureaus which used to rule the Minister and the affairs of the French Foreign Office as they do at the Ministries of the Navy and War. He chose two civilians, Messrs. Lockroy and Cavaignac as Ministers of the two latter Departments, and M. Berthelot, a Senator and famous scientific man, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Notwithstanding the constant attacks of "Figaro," "Liberté," "Journal des Débats" and other organs of the Orleanist and the Opportunist or moderate Republican Opposition, M. Berthelot, whose great mind understood international as well as scientific questions, managed the foreign affairs of France in a satisfactory manner. But he is not of such combative disposition as his colleagues of the Navy and War, and he may have been tired with the underhanded and persistent opposition of the bureaus of the Quait d'Orsay. At any rate, it is certain that they will be more plant under the iron rule of M. Bourgeois, who will not deviate from the line of foreign policy followed by M. Herthelot, according to the programme daily discussed in the Council of Ministers.

#### BURIAL OF GENERAL CASEY. Providence, March 25.-The body of Brigadier-

General Thomas L. Casey was buried in graveyard on the Casey Farm in North Kingstown at noon to-day. The services at the grave were brief, though impressive. There was no military escort. The body was clothed in the full-dress uniform of a brigadier-general, and the casket was borne to the grave draped with an American flag. BROADWAY, COR, 28TH-ST.—Advt. brief, though impressive. There was no n

COBDENISM RENOUNCED.

THE CANADA CLUB SPEECH.

PROTECTION THE LOGICAL OUTCOME OF

CHAMBERLAIN'S ARGUMENT.

SETTLEMENT OF VENEZUELA DISPUTE A MERE MATTER OF DETAIL-MODERATE LIBERALS SCORE A POINT-SECRETS CONFIDED TO

#### A PHYSICIAN MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

(Copyright: 1806: By The Tribune Association)
London, March 28.—With slack water in diplo macy after a flowing tide of public events, many bubbles rise to the surface. The largest one this week was the rumored sale of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain for \$25,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain has denied the story in the most unequivocal way; it was improbable on its faces England is no longer pursuing an anti-German policy; it is now behind the Triple Alliance once more, and is exposed to Russian intrigues in Constantinople and French resentment in Cairo. The effect of the opposition of Russia and France to the Soudan expedition is exaggerated. An appeal from the action of the Caisse in diverting the reserve fund to temporary military uses has been taken to the mixed tribunals, but the legality of the majority vote is hardly open to doubt. The French Ministry, fighting for life on unpopular income taxation proposals, cannot afford to acquiesce in the Soudan expedition; it must keep up an appearance of strenuous resistance to English aggression. It has narrowly escaped defeat on

the downfall of the Bourgeois Ministry, which no longer commands the confidence of a majority of the deputies. The inference drawn from Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir James Stansfeld, that England has proposed a general scheme of arbitration to the Washington Government, is fully confirmed by Mr. Ritchie. With this final proof of the pacific tendencies of the British Government in dealing with the United States, all interest in the Venez-

the minor feature of its financial proposals.

President Faure is suspected of secretly desiring

uela question lapses. The settlement of that question is now only a matter of detail. American dispatches anouncing the rapidly growing strength of McKinley's canvass are not commented upon in England. He is associated in the British mind with a tariff which was not so popular in Bradford, Leeds and Huddersfield

as the Wilson tariff is now. Mr. Chamberlain seems completely dominated by imperial ideas. His speech before the Canada Club was a bolder utterance than the famous Hastings address which Lord Salisbury has been frequently called upon to explain away. He proposed an imperial Zollverein based on free trade within and a tariff for revenue without the Empire. Practically his scheme involves the repudiation of Cobdenism. It reserves free trade for the colonies and imposes duties against foreign countries. Canada, in return for free entry of British merchandise, would be entitled to discrimination in favor of her products in English ports; her corn, wheat, meat, barley, hops and lumber would be free, but the same natural products from the United States, Europe and Argentina would be liable to duty. Cane sugar from the East or West Indian colonies would be placed at an advantage over German sugar. Australian wool would remain on the free list, but Argentine wool would be taxed. Mr. Chamberlain did not illustrate his Zollverein scheme in this practical way, but the logio of his speech involves these

So audacious a renunciation of the free trade policy was enough to make the new statue of John Bright change color. Mr. Chamberlain avowed himself a convinced free trader, but protectionists perceived at once the bearings of his policy, which would lead inevitably to the refood; otherwise Canada would get nothing in return for removing the tariff barrier against British manufactures. Mr. Chamberlain was really proposing a duty on corn and meat imported from America, and this would have the effect of protecting British farm industries. What seems evident is the fact that Mr. Chamberlain in attempting to devise ways and means of developing the colonies, has been convinced that nothing can be done without a tariff. His Zollverein scheme is more radical than anything proposed by the fair trade leaders for ten years ago. Apparently he perceives that imperial federation cannot be brought about without tariff against foreign countries.

results.

Mr. Chamberlain's plan is intelligible, but other methods of introducing protection now discussed in Parliament are more disingenuous. The pronosal that American joints, Australian cutlets and Canadian cheeses shall be labelled when exposed for sale is followed by a larger scheme for marking everything that is made abroad and brought into the English market. Then the Diseases of Animals bill proposed by the Minister of Agriculture is nominally a sanitary measure, but really a device for protecting English cattle breeders. English farmers are not forgotten in these days, when light railways are planned, land taxation is revised, and recourse is had to all kinds of moral and sanitary dodges for their relief; but Mr. Chamberlain, with imperial federation buzzing under his hat, is the real farmers' friend. His Zollverein proposes for the British Empire the same measure of free trade which the States of the American Union enjoy with one another, coupled with tariff protection against foreign countries.

While the Ministers have been making rapid progress with public business, and opening the way for the Easter recess next week, the Liberals have been holding high conference at Huddersfield over charges made by Mr. Labouchere and other Radicals against the party organization. Dr. Spence Watson in an effective speech has described the strictures to which the Liberal Federation is subjected as miserable cant, and contends that the organization of that body is thoroughly democratic. As the Radical malcontents did not appear at the conference to argue the case, judgment went by default in favor of the managers. Lord Rosebery in a vigorous speech took the bull by the horns and complained that the Liberal officials did not have sufficient control over the Federation. The Newcastle programme, he remarked, was not the work of the officials, but of the Federation. Possibly this implied that the wirepullers would have arranged smaller and more manageable programme for the party. Lord Rosebery received a warm welcome from the great audience and excited enthusiasm by his aggressive criticism of the Government's foreign policy, especially of the Soudan expedition. The conference has shown that Liberalism is rallying its forces and sending extremists to the rear. The controversy over the wirepullers has not been important, but tended to discredit the Radical wing and strengthen the influence of the moderate and conservative leaders. Still, the last word for reorganization has not yet been spoken on the Radical side.

The weather has been remarkably fine during the week, an exceptionally mild winter being followed by an early spring, unusually warm and balmy. The social season will set in after Easter. The leves held at St. James's Palace by the